A GIGANTIC TASK.

CARRYING FOOD TO KLONDIKE NOT CHILD'S PLAY,

EXPEDITION MAY BE A FAILURE

ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE DIFFI-CULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

Opertionable Whether It Would Not Be Better to Bring the Miners Out Than to Carry Food to Them - The Whaler Expedition.

Washington, Dec. 20. Secretary Alger Is very much in earnest in his efforts to afford relief to the starving miners in the Klondike country. He has gone at this task with his customary energy, practical sense and farsightedness. He started at the work early enough to make sure that nothing of Importance was lost by dilatoriness. First be gathered all sorts of information about the condition of the miners, the various routes into the Klondike country and the best methods of transportation.

Anticipating that congress would appromey for this purpose, he arranged with Kjellman, a Norwegian familiar with the management of the reindeer, to go to Lapland after beros of these draught animals. Unless present plans are changed, a large number of reindeer will be brought over by steamer to be taken to Dyea, there to be put on the trail leading through Chilcoot pass and the chain of lakes and rivers to Dawson.

There is something picturesque about this effort of a great nation to employ its monpurpose of sending food to thousands of Rs citizens who have carelessly or improvi-dently permitted themselves to be brought face to face with starvation amid the rigors of the Arctic night. Probably there are few Americans who will have any other feeling than one of pleasure and pride concerning this evidence that we have a gov-ernment which is not afraid to lift its strong arm in relief of our venturesome people, and whatever the result of the relief expedition may be, Secretary Alger will merit and receive much praise for his energy and foresight.

Chance for Success Not Good.

At the same time it is proper to point out that in the opinion of many persons who have made a special study of the subject the chances of a successful issue of this gigantic effort to afford relief are not very good. It is even questionable if the govern ment is not going at the matter wrong end foremost. That is to say, instead of trying to send food in to the miners, would it not be better to try to get the miners

The conditions are as follows: Three hundred and fifty miles north of Dyea, a port which steamers can reach throughout the winter, lies Dawson, center of the mining

Intense Cold to Contend With.

Intense Cold to Contend With.

It must be remembered that the proposed effort to carry many tons of provisions over this trail must be made in the dead of the Arctic winter. Secretary Alger hopes to start the first of the caravans out from Dyea about February 1. While it is true there will be plenty of light to travel by at that time, as the sun will have returned, so far as cold is concerned one might just as well be at the North pole itself. Indeed, the probabilities are the river trail has a lower average temperature than the North pole in the month of February, and in stormy weather; for this trail lies high above the sea, while the North pole, so far as well be at the North pole, so far as we know, or have a right to infer, is without land. Moreover, the transportation of supplies over this trail is almost as difficult as carrying them over the lee sheet of the polar ocean, as Nansen carried his provisions and as Peary proposes to carry his, if any man in the world can organize an expedition successfully to cope with these difficulties, probably Captain Brainerd is the man. He was one of the few men General Greeley had with him in the Arctics, and his energy and skill contributed largely to the success of the expedition, which won for the United States the homor of the "farthest north" till Nansen wrested it away.

The point raised by experts is that in-

tion, which won for the United States the homor of the "farthest north" till Nansen wrested it away.

The point raised by experts is that instead of trying to send men in with supplies it would be far better to assist the miners in getting down to Dyca. Every man who goes in must not only have food to cat while he is struggling to Dawson, but he must be fed after he gets there, and till he can get out again. If Do men go in with the relief expeditions that makes 250 more to find rations for till the steamers get up the river next summer, or till they can make their way back to Dyca. No one who has had experience in difficult Aretic sledging will expect the relief expedition to travel from Dyca to Dawson in less than lifty days. For the return, empty handed, half that time might sufflee. Here, then, are seventy-five days at least during which every member of the relief party must be fed out of the supplies carried in. Nor will any one expect each man to carry or drag much more than 250 pounds weight of provisions, Inasmuch as the army ration is between three and four pounds, it will be seen that not much food is left over, after the relief expedition has been cared for, to devote to relief of the miners.

Reindeers Not Very Reliable.

If reindeer are used successfully, better results may be obtained, but these aniresults may be obtained, but these minals are strangely contrary and uncertain. Only native drivers can handle them, and even they have trouble. The deer is likely to stampede at times and run away to the mountains. Besides, he must be fed en route, and there is a striking difference of opinion among the Alaskan experts as to the certisinty of inding moss along the way. One deer will eat three or four rounds of folder a day, at the least, and as he cannot be expected to draw much more than 20 pounds over such a trail, there is a limit to the net profit in his employment, though his own careass at Dawson would be worth almost its weight in gold.

Slow Traveling With a Lond.

There is a vast difference in the speed at which a man can travel heavily loaded or lightly loaded. In Arctic expeditions it is accepted as an axiom that the return of a party can be made in about half the time consumed in the advance, because the loads are then so much lighter. If the relief expedition, heavily laden, made eight miles a day it would do well. But men with light loads, a sleeping hag and a few pounds of provisions on a sledge, and with snowshoes on their feet should make twenty miles or more, even over such a trail. snowdnes on their feet should make twen-try miles or more, even ever such a trail. In other words, while the relief expedition was struggling for lifty or sixty days to reach Dawson, the miners might in twenty or twenty-five days' travel from Dawson to

For these reasons the experts addise Secretary Alger to confine his efforts to provisioning the trail between Dyea and Dawson, erecting shelters and inducing the miners to come out where food is to be had in abundance. If, for instance, the secretary was to send officers through to Dawson as fast as they could travel to inform the needy miners that along the trail they could find supplies and shelier, and that no food would be brought as far as Dawson, doubtless the number who would embrace this opportunity and get away would be great enough to releve the pressure for food in the camps. According to reports, many miners are already on their way to Dawson, not only toward Dyea, but toward Fort Yukon, where there is a large supply of food, and even toward St. Michael's. If Secretary Alger were to order depots established along the trail befor these reasons the experts advise Sec

tween Dyea and Dawson, so that the men who set out may be saved from starvation and some of the necessary suffering en route, he would, in the opinion of many students of the situation, be doing the best and wisest thing that can be done under

he circumstances. Nothing Being Neglected.

Secretary Alger is not neglecting anything that might possibly contribute to the success of the enterprise. He has very wisely caused inquiries to be made as to the advisability of employing condensed foods in this relief work instead of crude foods, like beef, bacon and flour. The advantage to be gained by using condensed foods is just about 50 per cent in weight. The condensed food used in Arctic expeditions, such as emulsions and dessicated vegetables, enable men to sustain their strength while enduring hard work and exposure on a ration of two pounds a day, and the men who are indoors could easily live upon one pound a day. In comparison with these small weights the regular army ration is nearly four pounds a day.

Secretary Alger would like to send to Lewson 1,000 tons of food, and thinks of advertising for proposals for the transportation of that quantity. That would be 2,000,000 pounds or enough at two pounds a day to supply 5,000 men for 100 days. This is a much larger than could be sent over the passes and along the trail in a month if the whole United States army were put at the task. Two million pounds would mean 7,000 laden siedges for reindeer to draw, and of course relief on such a scale is simply impossible. If the thoroughly energetic and practical secretary of war succeeds in getting fifty tons into Dawson by the list of May he will have reason to be proud of his achievement.

The Whaler Relief Expedition.

The Whaler Relief Expedition.

The government has its hands full of relief expeditions just now. It is proposed by the treasury department to supplement the relief work of the revenue cutter Bear among the distressed whalers in the Arctic cean by dispatching the revenue cutter Corwin to her assistance in the early spring. Repairs are being pushed on the Corwin in order that she may be in readiness to start just as soon as the conditions in the North Prefite are favorable for her departure.

Her first duty will be to find the Bear. It is not intended to place any large amount of supplies on the Corwin. Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, says the Bear is supplied with sufficient food to relieve all the whalers who may be in distress, and it will therefore not be necessary for the Corwin to take on board any additional supplies when she leaves San Francisco. It is not believed at the department that the Corwin will have much difficulty in finding the Bear. The trouble will be experienced in reaching her, as the Bear will probably be pretty far into the ice by rext spring. However, it is thought by department officials that the Corwin ought to start as early as possible, so that she may reach the ice-bound cutter and be of service in aiding in the distribution of relief.

Captain Shoemaker, in his forthcoming annual report, will refer to the mission of the Bear, and will describe it as the greatest relief expedition ever undertaken, but it Sectetary Alger's plan for the relief of the Klondike miners is carried out, Captain Shoemaker will have to yield the paim to the war department's enterprise.

WALTER WELLMAN.

GROW TIRED OF PROHIBITION. Signs Multiplying in Maine That the People Are Anxious to Change

the Law.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 20 .- Since the death of Neal Dow there has been a general revival all over Maine of the discussion of the prohibitory liquor law, and it begins to look as though some change might be at-tempted at the next session of the legis-The Maine law always was a faillature. ure, and seems even more impotent-the enforcement of it even more farcical-now than ever before. In Bangor very little at-

which steamers can reach throughout the winter, lies Dawson, center of the mining district. Though only 250 miles in a direct line, the distance is nearly 500 miles following the circuitous trail. There are enormous difficulties in the way. Both the Chilcoot and White passes are almost impassable for men carrying heavy loads. The goods must be carried upon the backs of men up the precipitous, rocky and slippery defiles. Once the pass is crossed, the lakes afford pretty good traveling. But the surface of the rivers, which form most of the journey, is exceedingly rough. The action of the current at the time of freezing causes the lee to form in waves or humanicones, and the surface is a most difficult one to sledge over.

Nor is this all. There are many places where the rivers cut rapidly through gorges. The swift current prevents the formation of ice over which sledges may be drawn, and the precipitous rocks through which the stream runs make it necessary for travelers to leave the riverbottom and take to the mountains on one side or the other. These long detours not only increase the distance to be traveled, but exhaust the strength of the travelers, who must struggle against snowdrifts and hills, valleys and gorges intercepting their path.

Intense Cold to Contend With.

the punishment is fine and imprisonment—\$100 and costs and sixty days in jail, at labor, and, in default of fine, sixty days additional. Those convicted under the nuisance act merely pay a fine of \$100 and costs—generally about \$110—and that is the end of it; that is practically their license fee for the year.

No search or seizure of liquors is necessary in carrying out the Bangor plan. The sheriff goes to Portsmouth, N. H., and copies from the books of the collector of internal revenue for this district a list of those in Penobscot county who have paid the special United States tax as dealers in liquors. The mere fact of a man's name appearing on this list is taken as prima facie evidence that he is engaged in the business, and he is indicted accordingly. Some are slow in paying the fine, but most of them settle, few going to jail. In this way as much as \$17,000 has been gathered into the county treasury at a single term of court, and on various occasions the county of Penobscot has been saved from inancial distress by the money squeezed from the liquor dealers.

Recently, the "Bangor Idea" has been adopted in Androscoggin and in some other counties, with considerable success, and now it is popular in Cumberland county, in which is located the city of Portland, the home of Neal Dow and many another ardent advocate of prohibition. But in Portland they run to extremes. At one time it is vigorous enforcement—that is, continual searching and selzing, with the result of driving the traffic into the slums and making the quality of the liquor something vile. Then, as they are now doing, there is almost entire disregard of both law and decency. Barrooms are run wide open now, not only on week days, but on Sundays as well, and it is this condition that has prompted men who have all their lives been strong supporters of the law to finally admit that the law is impotent, that perhaps a change would be desirable.

In Bangor the clergymen of a dozen churches have been holding meetings for the especial purpose of discussin

AN INDIAN'S RICH STRIKE. Alaska Native Said to Have Found Fabulous Wealth Near Dawson City.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 20.—Gold in quantities beyond the imagination of men is reported nmong Alaskan Indians, says L. T. Wat-son, member of the Saxman Indian counell, instituted by the government to civilize the Cape Fox tribe on the Alaska coast.

cil, instituted by the government to civilize the Cape Fox tribe on the Alaska coast. "Last fail," he said, "a son of Chilkoot Jack, one of the chiefs, claimed to have met an Indian from one of the Yukon tributaries who had struck a wonderfully rich district. The latter Indian said he was hunting some distance from Dawson, when he happened to examine the led of a creek, and found in it what he took to be gold nuggets.

"Not certain of his own judgment he secured a few specimens and traveled down the stream a few days. Near Dawson he found a white man living with a squaw. This man pronounced the nuggets gold and urged the Indian to tell where they were found, but without avail.

"The Indian said he ret med secretly to the creek and labored there all summer, gathering along its bed as many of the nuggets as he could with his limited facilities. He erected a temporary structure for his habitation and stored his gold there until he had several hundred times more than he could carry. He then left in search of friends who lived along the coast, who were to aid him in carrying the gold out of the mountains.

"The nearest Chilkoot Jack's son could

the mountains.
"The nearest Chilkoot Jack's son could locate the place," said Watson, "was Klondike, which means anywhere along the Yukon or tributaries south of Dawson."

WHERE LIQUOR IS BARRED. Four Members of New York's 400 Serve No Intoxicants at Their

Dinners. New York, Dec. 20 .- Society is just now New York, Dec. 20.—Society is just now discussing a state of affairs of peculiar importance to them. It is no other than that there are at least four homes where the wealthy are gathered together where no alcoholic liquors are served. This is not quite to the taste of some. The women who adhere to appolinaris dinners and whose hospitality does not include the furnishing of the fermented juice of the grape or essence of corn are said to be Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

Good Things to Buy for Christmas!

Here's a great store full of the finest Musical Instruments and Musical Goods of all descriptions ever shown in Kansas City. We are in a position to satisfy your Christmas wants in these goods more satisfactorily and for less money than any one else. It isn't so much the price of an article that makes it valuable as a gift as it is its quality, and the quality of every article offered here is guaranteed the very highest .-



The excellence of the Guitars and Mandolins of our manufacture has caused the names Harwood, Washington, Clifford and Royal to be known throughout the United States. in stock. We manufacture directly from raw materials, and give a manufacturer's guarantee with every instrumentthe Harwoods for 5 years, and the Washington and Clifford for 1 year. Mandolins.

New model, seven ribs, maple and syca-more, orange color front, inlaid guard plate, patent head, good \$2.75 pate, patent head, good \$2.75

Koyal new model, large size, nine ribs, beveled front, inlaid oblong sound hole, resewood guard plate, ebonized finger board, pearl position dots, American patent head, good, true \$4.05 to split or warp for

to split or warp for \$10.00 one year.

Washington Mandolin, full size, thirteen rosewood ribs, white holly inlaying between each rib, fine inlaying around sound hole, American patent head covered with nickel plated shields, \$15.00 pearl position dots. Guitars.

\$12.00 Harwood model, made of the best of oak; standard

This is the best Guitar

Standard ladies' size Harwood Guitar, warranted for 5 years to stand, steel strings, small and easy to handle, made of the best mahogany and rosewood, top bound with celluloid.

\$20.00

Music Cabinets.

Guitars.

The very latest designs in Plano finish, quartered oak or mahogany finish, lock on doors, some with French plate bevel mirror in top.

> \$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$13.00.

Music Books.

Standard editions of the Classic in piano and voice music, in new bindings, besides the latest Sheet Music, always

Organs.

We are sole agents for the Story & Clark Organs, the best parlor organs in the United States—fancy walnut and oak cases, \$75 to \$100. Terms: \$10 cash, \$5 per month



Music Boxes.

The 1898 Model, American made oak; standard \$10.00 Symphonion Music Boxes, are the A Washington Guitar, top bound with white celluloid, iniaid around sound hole and sides, and back made of solid rose, wood, fully concert size, finest guitar made anywhere.

\$15.00

Signal boxes using circular tune dises playing thousands of tunes, and the only ones at present using dises of indestructible steel. Their \$15.00 discs of indestructible steel. Their tone is of great depth and sweetness

Four popular styles follow:

Handsome Rosewood finish case, spring movement, 40 steel tongues, including 6 tunes.....

Large size, fancy American made case of genuine Mahogany, spring move ment, 60 steel tongues, 2 combs; price, including 10 tune discs.....

Large size, Celeste Harmony Piccolo, 84 steel tongues, 2 combs, new conpolished Oak or Mahogany; \$60 Autoharps.

Extra large hand carved case, Celeste Harmony and Piccolo, 100 steel tongues, 2 combs, fine photo engraving on lid; size 28 inches long, 22 inches wide, 1234 inches high; in this box the average playing time for each tune is 2 minutes; including 10 discs.....

Symphonion boxes run 30 minutes with one winding.

Music Rolls.

Hundreds of them-in every conceivable design in imitation and Good Glazed Cloth Roll. 40C
with handle. 50C
hroad slik braid tie. 50C
Gennine leather, in imitation of monkey and alligator skins, soft tan, sewed
handle and strap, colors of
green, brown and black. 50C Extra fancy genuine English Saddle Leather Holls, handle, strap \$1.00

Band Instruments.

and buckle
Fancy embossed, special soft
tan saidle leather
Finest imitation seal, leather
lined, strap and handle

This is the only place you can have an unlimited selection in Band Instruments. We have hundreds of single pieces and complete sets, and in this branch of our business



Nickel, silver and gold plated, fancy engraving, at \$15,\$20,



\$1.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5 50c, \$1, \$1.25, \$4.50, \$9 TOY DRUMS, of very fine grade,

Banios.



are covering every portion of the United States.

Nickel plated rim, It inches, German silver raised frets, calfskin head, walnut neck, patent nickel plated tail \$6.50

Spun nickel plated rim, 11 inches, with wired edge, scrolled walnut neck, ebonized finger board, raised German silver frets, pearl position dots, good calfskin head, nickel plated hoop and tail piece, \$8.00 with 31 professional brackets.... Same Banjo with 29 profes- \$10.00

Special Styles.

Harwood Eanjo, with 18 brackets, all nickel plated, with good chony finger board, fine celluloid pegs, new patent tail piece, mahogany neck, scale perfect and the best thing ever made in \$20.00

Violins.

Some special bargains here in this line of cheaper violins. No. 1-Violin, inlaid, ordinary \$1.00

No. 66-Stradivarius model, light amber color, highly polished, good trin good \$1.50 box and \$1.00 bow. No. 78-Beautiful model of Jacobs Stain-er, reddish brown, shaded, highly pol-

er, reddish brown, shaded, highly pol-ished, fine inlaid purfling, fine \$10.00 box and bow, only..... No. 281—A reddish brown, highly pol-ished, infaid Vlolin, specially made for boys, ½ and ¾ size, with bow and \$2.00 rosin, only. 50c, \$1, \$1.25, \$4.50, \$9
DRUMS, of very fine grade, 85c, 95c, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.25, \$3

No. 95—Stradivarius model, dark red color, highly polished, inlaid purfling, in \$1.50 wood box, with \$1.00 bow, a \$5.00

We'll promise you absolute satisfaction with anything purchased of us, and we stand ready to make good this promise at any time.

Orders Filled From Country the Day Received.

OTTITUTE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH OPEN EVENINGS TILL CHRISTMAS. 921-923 MAIN STREET.

...AGENTS...

Knabe, Vose & Sons Pianos.

Orders Filled From Country the Day Received.

...MANUFACTURERS... Harwood, Washington, Clifford Guitars and Mandolins.

WILL QUIT KANSAS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY REFUSES TO BE HELD UP.

DECLINES TO BOW TO M'NALL. ALL ITS KANSAS AGENCIES ARE TO

BE CLOSED AT ONCE. Superintendent McNall's Assistant Says That Was What the De-

partment Expected-Company Made Money in State Last Year.

"Sir:—The Traveiers Insurance Company has determined to relieve itself from your further annoyance by withdrawing its busi-ness from the state of Kansas and your ju-risdiction forthwith. Notice will be sent to all commissioned agents in your state to to all commissioned agents in your state to close their accounts and return equipments without delay. We have no confidence in the present management of your department, and prefer to withdraw rather than be supervised by you and visited by your agents. Your power for mischief is so great, and your methods in discharging the duties of your office so unusual, that we retire from the state during your term of office without a pang of regret. Respectfully yours. JAMES G. PATTERSON. "President."

Insurance Superintendent McNall is not Insurance Superintendent McNall is not

in the office to-day, but Chief Clerk Tat-man says it is just what the department had expected. "McNall has openly con-tended all along that the Travelers' would quit the state before it would submit to an examination by this department," said "This simply confirms his prediction, The company has been running a huge bluff right along. But when it heard we had started to examine its Kansas securi-ties, which comprise about half of its real estate holdings and real estate mortgages. it discovered that its bluff had been called and that the only way it could prevent the examination was to withdraw from the state.

The Travelers' took charge of the accident insurance business of the Santa Fe a short time ago, and the superintendent has just issued it licenses for sixty local agents o handle that business alone. That company has always done a good business in the state, and it has probably more money invested in Kansas real estate and real estate mortgages than any other insurance company in the world. This being true, it seems rather strange that it is

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 20.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's Aladema, Captain Van Ottendorff, sailed to-day via Anckland for San Francisco. She carries about 100,-000 sovereigns (about \$500,000).

superintendent when other companies, notably the New York Life Insurance Company, are permitted to carry on their busiless in the state unmolested, without even

having a license. Inasmuch as the Travelers' has been forced out of the state by the insurance superintendent, it will probably insist on may be called upon to square up accounts.

er than to be held up by McNall's "ex-

State Last Year.

Six-900 in premiums from Kansas, and paid about 315,000 in losses.

Governor Leedy looks upon the action of the Travelers' as a decided victory for McNall. "McNall has always told me," said he, "that the Travelers' would quit the state before it would submit to an examination; that it was rotten and dld not want to be shown up. It appears to me that the very fact that it withdrew under itre indicates that McNall knew what he was taking about. President Batterson, in which he said that, in order to save the company any further trouble with the Kansas insurance department, it would pull out of the state, and would immediately notify all of its Kansas agents to return to the home office whatever property they had in their possession belonging to the company. President Batterson's letter follows:

"Sir:—The Travelers' Insurance Company has determined to refleve itself from your further annoyance by withdrawing its business from the state of Kansas and your Justiceled to refleve itself from your further annoyance by withdrawing its business from the state of Kansas and your Justiceled in the pamphlets received at the department. The Indian agents have been directed to call on the military to assist in preventing the forcible staking about. President Batterson says his company withdraws without a pang of regret, either. Wo could probably worry along if several other such pang of regret, either, Wo could probably worry along if several other such pang of regret to say Kansas has no pang of regret, either, Wo could probably worry along if several other such pang of regret to say Kansas has no pang of regret, either, Wo could probably worry along if several other such pang of regret to say Kansas has no pang of regret, either, Wo could probably worry along if several other such pang of regret to say Kansas has no pang of regr only way to know is to provide a superin-tendent of insurance who will make those companies toe the mark so that we can know what they are doing. If they can't

tendent of insurance who will make those companies toe the mark so that we can know what they are doing. If they can't stand it, the people should be glad to see them go."

Attorney General Boyle said: "This action on the part of the company is undoubtedly a great victory for Mr. McNall. The company evidently fears the result of an examination such as the superintendent proposed, and rather than submit to it they desert the Kansas insurance field."

State Auditor Morris said: "This is a great surprise. The company ought to be enjoined from leaving the state and compelled to remain here, look after its property and pay taxes. The company owns 200 houses in Girard alone. There is one satisfactory thing about this business," said the auditor, reflectively, "and that is they can't take their property out of the state. It seems to me that Webb McNall has won another decisive victory in this matter."

Secretary Bush said: "It would seem to me that McNall's charges that the company has questionable assets are fully sustained, and, in fact, openly confessed by the company in its withdrawal from the state. I do not see any other explanation of the matter."

state. I do not see any other explanation of the matter." Bartley and His Bondsmen Sued. Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 20.—The state of Nebraska, by the attorney general, filed civil suit to-day against ex-Treasurer Bartley and his bondsmen for \$35.000. This is the amount which Bartley is charged with embezzling from the public school fund during his first two years in office and is only one of a number of similar suits.

More Gold From Australia.

THINK IT A BUNCO GAME. Interior Department Officials Ques-

tion the Good Faith of the

"Sooner" Leaders. Washington, Dec. 20.-Interior department officials are watching the operations of the land boomers, who, it is alleged, are makdrawing its money out also, and the farming arrangements to enter the lands of ers who have been accommodated by it the Wichita, Klowa and Apache and Comanche Indian reservations in Oklahoma. Ex-Chief Justice Horton, who represents A treaty for the opening of the latter is the company in Kansas, said to-day that now pending before congress. Some of the the company had simply decided that rathing up the boom has been received at the aminers," it would withdraw from the department, in which commissions of memstate. "The business of the company in Kansas is not large enough to justify it in permitting the insurance superintendent to buildoze it," said he. McNall can examine our company now, but he must do so at the states' expense."

The Trayelers' last year received about \$4,900 in premiums from Kansas, and paid about \$16,000 in losses. cast throughout the country. The agents are said to receive \$2 for each member enrolled. The opinion is expressed at the department that the persons behind the scheme have no idea of being permitted to occupy the lands, but that they will, after interesting a large number of persons in it, it case their operations. No particular place of rendezvous for the proposed "sooners" is indicated in the pamphlets received at the department. The Indian agents have been warned of the pamphlets received at the department. The Indian agents have been warned of the proposed movement, and have been directed to call on the military to assist in preventing the forcible occupation of the lands. Commissioner Juces, of the Indian office, has recently returned from a visit to the Indian country, and is disposed to give little credit to the court to hear the testimony. When the day's hearing opened, the trust companies announced they had witnesses present from New York and Boston who would explain the workings of the trust companies in the East. An objection was made, opposing the testimony. Commissioner Lucas, before whom the hearing is for the would exclude the would exclude the would exclude the would exclude the proposed testimony. The attorneys for the trust companies then filed an appeal to the supreme court, which was granted, and the question of the Indian office, has recently returned from a visit to the Indian office, has recently returned from a visit to the Indian office, has recently returned from a visit to the Indian office, has recently returned from a visit to the Indian country, and is disposed to give little credit to the

TRUST COMPANIES APPEAL.

Question the Power of the Special Commissioner Who Is Hearing the Investigation.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20.—There was a sud-fen cessation of hostilities this morning in the proceedings brought by Attorney Gen-eral Crow to vacate the charters of the trust companies, and an instant appeal was trust companies, and an instant appeal was made to the supreme court by the attor-reys of the companies to determine the nower of the special commissioner appointed by the court to hear the testimony. When the day's hearing opened, the trust

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 20 .- (Special.) Policemen in citizens' clothing rounded up a

Jenuary. Before adjourning the chief jus-tice reassigned to the 24th of January the Illinois tax cases, the Texas anti-trust cases and the Kansas cattle quarantine cases.

The Rev. Mr. H. N. Manary, of Terre Haute, Forced to Apologize

to His Flock. Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 20.-Rev. Mr. H. N. Manary yesterday apologized to the congregation of Oregon Baptist church, and thus discharged the duty required of him by the council of nine ministers which tried St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20.—There was a sud-

isterial calling.

The council met yesterday, with Dr. Dubois, president of the Baptist college at Upper Alton, Ill., as moderator. In the let-

Internal Revenue Receipts

and says, after an investigation of the reports, that there is nothing to be feared,

Kansas Cattle Case Reassigned.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The United States supreme court adjourned for the holiday recess to-day, to convene again on the 3d of Washington, Dec. 20.-The monthly state-

